## Inder to Advertisements.

Page Col.		Page, Col.	
Amneuncements.  Anneuncements.  Banking Houses and Bankers.  Themess Notices.	7 56 8 4	Lectures & Meetings, Miscellaneous, Marriages and Deaths Mining, New Publications,	456
Business Chances Bugger and Recurs Copartnership Notice Dancing Academies Invoces Notices	7 4 6 7 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Ocean Steamers	1
Dry Goods Europeau Adv 8	7 4	Sales by Anction	56
Purniture Horses & Carriages Spatruction Lost and Feund	7 4	Summer Resorts, Steamboats and R. R. Savings Banks Teachers	5

## Ensinces Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE. Buy always DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton-st RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED BY DR. MARSH'S

treatment. Thousands have been cured and relieved, 40 rears practical experience. Only office, 2 Vesey st., Aster House. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage free in the United States. 

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. rerisements for publication in THE THIBLYS, and orders within delivery of the daily nears, will be received at the wing branch offices in New York City. In Uptown O See, 1,233 dres Iway, 3 a. m. to 3 p. m. 308 West Twenty-thirdest, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 1,007 Third-ave, near Fourt-seventhest, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 1,007 Third-ave, near Syntestest, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 208 East One-hundred-and-twenty fifthest, 4 to 8 p. m. Her Square, No. 12 East Fourteenthest, 10 a.m. to 8 p. m. WASHINGTON-1.322 P.st. | LONDON-2d Bedfordst. Strand.

## New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-The Government's Egyptian policy was attacked in the House of Commons yesterday, ==== The London police are actively searching for the perpetrators of the dynamite outrages. = A financial panic in China is reported. = The disputes between Prussia and the Vatican have been settled. === A league of Continental powers to oppose England is discussed.

CONGRESS.-The Senate yesterday passed bills making appropriations for public buildings in a large number of cities. === The Senate received from the President a number of important nominations to office. === The Senate pard its tribute to the memory of the late Representative Haskell, of Kansas. = The House adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to investigate the facts connected with the Jeannette expedition. - The House passed the bill pensioning the survivors of the Mexican war.

DOMESTIC,-The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday affirmed the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act of March 31, 1878, Justice Field alone dissenting, —— Governor Clevelaud has vetoed the Prison Labor bill, —— Nelson Holland's confidential Secretary in Buffalo has stolen \$50,000. — A sawmill boiler explosion near Wilkesbarre killed three men. \_\_\_\_ Utica rallies rapidly from her big fire. \_\_\_ The Philadelphia bar are moving for Indicial robes, ==== Ulster County wants a solpany has been robbed by the money clerk at St. "If such a right is assumed, we do not presume blizzard and snow blockade. = A colored boy has been whipped to death in South Carolina,

CITY AND SUBURBAY .- Testimony before the Scuate Committee on Public Bealth yesterday showed that of thirty samples of butter purchased in this city and Brooklyn only ten were genuine S. V. White made a statement regarding the attempted corner in Lackawanna. ..... The Servia arrived safely. = Alderman Kirk refused to vote in the Board of Estimate. = Judge Sedgwick gave a decision as to what constitate "a sea." = The sale of Heury C. Murphy's library was begun. - Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41219 grains), 85.09 cents, Stocks were unsettled and fluctuated wildly, and closed irregular at higher prices.

FUE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate warmer, clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 27°; lowest, 17°; average, 21044.

The Ku-Klux Klan gets no encouragement from the Supreme Court. It was decided yesterday, in the well-known Ku-Klux cases, that the Federal Government has power to pass laws to prevent fraud and intimidation at elections. The most remarkable thing about these cases is that that question should ever have been raised.

It is hard to see why any one should believe the rumor that the Protectionist Democrats and the Republicans in the House of Representatives have formed an alliance to defeat Mr. Morrison's tariff bill. There is no need of an alliance for that purpose. Mr. Randall and his fellow-Democrats who are of his way of thinking will probably kill the bill quickly enough. To be sure, if they require a little help toward the end they will probably get it from the Republicans. But it will not be the result of an alliance in the usual sense of

It is to be regretted that another investigation of the Jeannettte expedition has been ordered. We had hoped that that sad story was ended; but the friends of Mr. Collins, it appears, think much remains to be told. We doubt it. The trouble which Collins had seems to have been entirely due to his inability to submit to military discipline. What annoyed him, probably would not have vexed a man of different training at all. But, setting that aside, it is proper to say that if this investigation is intended in any way to prevent Engineer Melville from sailing with the Greely Relief Expedition, it ought to fail in that respect.

The anxiety of Mr. Kirk, President of the Board of Aldermen, to save the city money by refusing to sanction certain street cleaning contracts is truly refreshing. It comes late; but nobody would object to it on that account. The trouble is that appearances are against him. It has long been known that certain political backers of Mr. Kirk were enraged that they could not get a grip on Mr. Coleman's department, and meant to bring the Commissioner to terms by crippling his work. We fear, therefore, that a cold, calm, sceptical and sadly censorious public will not give Mr. Kirk credit for being disinterested; but will think that he would have voted for the contracts quickly enough if they had been given to a Tammany man.

The mystery of the late flurry in Delaware.

Exchange seems to be cleared up pretty effectually by an interview with S. V. White, published elsewhere. It will be found of lively interest, especially by such gentlemen as follow the trade of financial wrecking. There have been larger "deals" in Wall Street, but few so White appears to have fought his own battle, keeping his own counsel, and now relates his story with the freshness of a victor who has done nothing which he needs to conceal.

People who want to eat butter which is no butter, and cheese which is 75 per cent lard, have a right to do so; but these compounds ought not to be palmed off on persons who do not want them, and do not know what they are. These points nobody disputes; but the trouble is, this swindling business goes right ahead despite all the laws have been passed on the the subject. Not only is the public cheated, but the farmers are greatly injured in their dairy business by this state of affairs. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the investigations of Health Department, and find out if the changes the Senate Committee during the last few days will not be wasted. But no laws are of any use unless they are enforced. This is a good point for the Legislature and the Governor to bear in mind.

The Sapreme Court have finally reached a decision in the legal tender cases which have been pending so long. Their opinion is that the Legal Tender act of March 31, 1878, was constitutional and valid. Nobody has ever doubted that this Government had the right to issue greenbacks during the war; necessity justified that. But many constitutional lawyers and statesmen have held that to reissue these notes in time of peace, as was authorized by the act of 1878, was unconstitutional. According to this decision, however, the Government of the United States, like any other sovereign power, has the right in peace or war to decide whether there is necessity of issuing Treasury notes debts. Timid observers will probably think that this is a dangerous decision; and antimonopolists will doubtless flatter themselves that it contains the promise of the issue of fiat money whenever they can get control of Congress. But there is practically no reason for fear-or rejoicing either, for that matter.

THE MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE

this city to-day. It is charged with the performance of important daties. A time and place are to be selected for holding the State Convention which is to chose delegates-at-large to the National Convention. This is the routine business. In addition, and of more moment, is the business imposed upon the committee by the action of the Chicago Convention of 1880, in abolishing the unit rule and providing for distriet representation. It is obviously desirable that a uniform method of procedure may be adopted by the district conventions, and very properly the State Committee is requested to recommend a well-digested plan to the districts. Who is to call the conventions? How is the necessary machinery to be set in motion ? How many delegates shall a convention be composed of ? The great body of Republicans, the State over, are now asking these questions. Some districts find them easy to answer. Others do not. We trust and believe the committee will Another point. Are we to have two State be a widespread feeling in the party that one expresses the hope that the State Committee in calling the convention will do so under terms that will provide for the nomination of Presidential electors and two candidates for Judges diers' monument, - Oswego is greatly excited of the Court of Appeals. It adds that "the the school board. == The Pacific Express Com- a some instances, by the district conventions. the power to dispute it will anywhere exist. Other Republican newspapers in the interior have expressed themsevles to the same effect The only office to be filled this fall is that of Judge of the Court of Appeals. And it will be for the committee to decide whether it is worth while to mear the expense and trouble of two in favor of Civil Service Reform, but the party conventions. As for the new State Committee, it is not unlikely that if the districts claim the right to select Presidential electors, they will find equal warrant for naming their respective

committeemen. Why not? In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom The State Committee is a large body of capable and experienced men. We confidently look to them to do well by the party at this time,

A CRUEL BLOW.

Mr. Morrison's friends have dealt hardly with that statesman. They propose his play of the Democratic party voted almost bodily for Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted by special request. Having proposed unto himself "reform" tariff. Mr. Morrison was coaxed or frightened into making "horizontal" changes in the Republican party is not so strong as it on nearly all articles, but he consoled himself by reporting a big free list. This, he then represented, was after all the vital part of the bill -it did put about eighty specified articles on the free list. That was "a beginning"; it would serve to convince free trade friends that Mr. Morrison was not a mere trimmer and dodger, as these other men are, but a genuine "refor-

"Alas for the rarity of Christian charity among "reformers." Mr. Morrison's committee has taken up his bill, and having discovered ventions meets. A more natural course would what part of it was most pleasing to his eyes, and most vital in his estimation, has carefully left that out. The rest, with its botches and blunders, its ridiculous tagging after the first the Club's pardon, this has almost the appearand crudest tariff ever framed by the Republicans, its absurd but most mischievous horizontar feature, the committee is said to be willing to report. One can conceive that all this part, if to take pains to find out beforehand whether it Mr. Morrison has any clear notions about the is or is not true that Mr. Edmunds is as much tariff, was an eyesore and offence to him, which in favor of President Arthur's nomination as he he was persuaded to endure only because he could "make a beginning" by his long free list. But now he is called upon to father and advocate what he must consider the worst and most discreditable parts of the bill, with the only part left out which altogether satisfied his theories and his longings.

If Mr. Morrison could only look at his bill through the eyes of other people, he would see that it has mischief enough in it as it stands, But, according to his theories, the proposed removal of duties on many "raw materials" was going to compensate for reduction of duties on "finished products." It would be interesting to hear Mr. Morrison defend the reduction of just 15 cents per ton on iron ore, leaving it 60 cents, whereas the duty until 1869 was 10 per cent, or about 20 cents per ten, and contrast it with his proposed reductions on manufactured iron.

A FEW THINGS TO BE LOOKED INTO. Any one who has occasion to note the way in which work is done in the municipal departments must have been impressed by the im provement which has taken place in the last few weeks. Officials are at their posts earlier, and they stay longer. They scrutinize papers Lackawanna and Western Railroad stock in the more carefully, and trust less to deputies and policy for the State to pursue in the manage- for the same privilege which was accorded at making raits 120 feet in length.

assistants. Some of them have even been seen studying law books, to be sure that they were acting within the statutes, while others have held anxious consultations with counsel. Bureaus that collect money which goes into the city treasury are making surprising returns. The large and successful made by one man, at short | cause for all this change for the better is simply notice, and gallantly in self-defence. Mr. a wholesome fear of the Assembly Investigating Committee

That committee has already brought to light many serious abuses, and it is far from concluding the work which it ought to do. We think it might profitably turn its attention to the cost of city printing. If the taxpayers were informed of the total expenditure of all the departments for printing, in addition to the cost of The City Record office, and learned how much of the ontlay was extravagant and superfluous, they might be somewhat surprised. The committee might well devote some attention to the ornamental counsel of some of the departments and discover what returns they make in gennine work for the handsome salaries paid then. It might look into the recent reorganization of the made were really prompted by a desire for greater economy and efficiency. And as the Senate Committee on Cities seems to be making rather slow progress in turning over the ground in the Department of Public Works, the Assembly Committee might help it out by searching for the reasons for the astounding increase in cost and the apparently inexcusable delay in the work on the Bronx River.

A PARTY WITH THREE PLANKS. The Massachusetts Reform Club has called a conference to meet in this city in May to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency upon a platform of Civil Service Reform, a reduction of the rates of revenue and a cessation of silver coinage. It is a little curious that two out of the three planks laid down for this rather narrow platform are, for all practical purposes, Republican doc.rines, while the third is one upon which there will be probawhich shall be legal tender for the payment of bly difficulty in getting any considerable number of men to stand who are ready to stand upon the other two. Such a movement as that indicated by the Massachusetts Reform Club would expect to find its principal support among Republicans, and so long as the Republican party continues to push that reform as apidly as it has done during the past year, there is surely no necessity of forming a new party to help it along. The Republican party has abolished the patronage system of clerical The Republican State Committee meets in appointments in all the Departments at Washington, and in all the principal public offices throughout the country. Its example in this respect has stimulated similar movements in several States and many cities. With all due respect to the high character of the gentlemen composing the Reform Club, it cems very like hypercriticism to form a new one of the great existing parties is already deal-

As for "the reduction of the rates of rev-Congress, which was Republican in both is all that is really necessary. The Utica Herald | draw many Republicans into their new National | concerned. party. They could hardly induce many Democrats to come in on that ground alone, because the latter have already a plank something like the one in their own platform. It is hostility to the Protective system. But, on the other hand, the Democrats who might be able to stand on the Club's tariff plank might not care to join with it in favor of Civil Service Reform and a cessation of silver coinage. Many excellent Democrats are no doubt theoretically as a body is bitterly opposed to it, and the same may be said of a suspension of the coinage of silver dollars. The Republican party is not wholly without sin in this last matter, and there are Democrats who favor a suspension; but the bulk of the opposition has disregarded the recommendations both of Presidents Hayes and Arthur for a repeal of the provision requiring a coinage of at least two million dollars a month. On the passage of the bill over the President's veto in 1878, the Republican silver; and the two parties have continued to occupy about that relation to the question ever since, except that probably the silver sentiment was. But in Massachusetts, and the East generally, where the new movement would have influence, if at all, the Republican party is as good a party as the Reform Club can have, except perhaps upon the subject of "a reduction of the rates of revenue," the "bearin's" of

which remark remain to be seen. There is one peculiarity about the movement which ought not to pass unnoticed. It is proposed to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President before either of the great conseem to be to wait until the two parties have put themselves upon record, and then decide which of them is worthy of support Begging ance of an effort to help along some nomination in which these gentlemen feel a special interest, Is it an Edmands boom t If so, ought not they was in favor of that of General Grant in 1880. and whether the special friends of each are prepared, if the emergency arises, to turn over all the votes they can control to the other?

DEMOCRACY IN A DISGRACEFUL ROLE, Last winter Democracy in the Legislature made a record on the prison question that convicted it of arrant cowardice and deceit. Having indulged in profuse professions of regard for the laboring class and declaimed it due to the honest workingman that the convict contract labor system should be abolish J, the Denidown a humbug and a hypocrite by declining to look out for themselves. interfere with the system or to suggest anything better to take its place. It earned and doubtless received the contempt of every intelligent workingman whose vote it had gained by false pretences.

Democracy in the present Legislature has just exhibited itself in an equally disgraceful role, on the same opestion. This time its cowardice takes the form of inane filibustering. Some

the bill appointing it the Commission was to report not later than March. But the members found that they could not in justice to a subject of such vast importance report within the prescribed time. Accordingly a second bill was introduced extending the time. This bill was passed by the Assembly on Thursday-a bill having previously been passed abolishing the convict contract system. On Friday the Commission bill reached the Senate, and the Republicans being temporarily without a majority owing to the absence of several Senators, it occurred to the Democratic Senators that it would be a cunning thing to beat the bill and thus render the labors of the Commission of no account. A more discreditable project it would be difficult to imagine. The Commission was non-partisan, it was engaged in a work of the first public importance; to bring it to an untimely end was to deprive the Legislature of facts and conclusions without which they were not in a position to dispose of the prison question. But such considerations were lost upon the minority Senators. It evidently was enough for them that there might be a partisan gain in abolishing the contract system without stopping to provide any sort of a substitute. The filibustering was accordingly persevered in Friday until the hour of adjournment. It was renewed Saturday, but owing to the return of several Republican Senators who had been absent the day before, it was baffled and the bill passed.

These facts may safely be submitted to the people without comment. Democracy as represented in the Senate has simply disgraced itself. It has demonstrated that it is capable of striking a serious blow at the public weal at the suggestion of a partisanship as unscrupulous as It is stupid.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

It is to be hoped that the Democrats who oppose the passage of the bill for housing the library of Congress will change their attitude. There may be differences of opinion as to the site selected, but there can be no rational dispute as to the necessity for the proposed building, and men of public spirit will not jeopardize the whole enterprise because of some difference on a non-essential point. Congressmen should remember that at present the library is in constant danger. A fire is liable to occur at any time, and should the library be destroyed or seriously injured while members of the House are wrangling over the question of a site for a proper library building, the country would certainly hold the obstructionists responsible for the disaster, and they would be apt to find public sentiment unfavorable to their continuance in positions of trast

There has been some wild talk of breaking up the library and distributing the books to the several States. Now the chief value of any such collection of books must always consist in party to advance Civil Service Reform when its concentration. It should be the one central point at which the student, the statesman, the ing with the subject in a practical, sincere fash- seeker after literary information of any sort, could be sure of finding it; and it is of course very much easier to build up one great central caue," it is not possible to determine what the collection than thirty-nine or more small ones, new movement means. There are many Repub- In fact a more unreasonable and mischievous licans who favor such a reduction, and the last proposition could not be made than that which aims at the dispersion of the library of Conbranches, and the Republican President, made gress, and no Congressman who has any regard a law embodying a reduction, and no doubt for his own reputation for common sense, to say there will be little opposition to further reduc- nothing of culture, will be found advocating tions, if they are found to be practicable when such a scheme. The friends of the bill, on the meet the best expectations on this vital point. the operation of the law is fully understood. other hand, ought to make an energetic and But if the movement means a reduction of resolute effort to get it through the House, for Conventions this year ? There would seem to duties which would be practically hostile to it is plain that if something is not done soon it Protection, the Reform Club could not hope to | will be defeated so far as the present session is

WAR AND PEACE, The British victory at Teb has been rendered decisive by a rapid march to Tokar. The encreally hard in these days, if the Democratic my were demoralized by defeat and anable to the brink of change in prison management. Both politiover the scheme to give the Catholics control of Presidential electors are likely to be named, in party is judged by its official utterances, to tell resist the occupation of the town. A force of party is judged by its official utterances, to tell resist the occupation of the town. party is judged by its official atterances, to tell resist the occupation of the town. A lore of what it does think on the tariff, but there can 4,000 men, the remnant of the army of 12,000 contract system of convict labor. Neither party, on securing control of the Government, has accomplished anybe no question that its real sentiment is one of men which had displayed such desperate valor tains. The trouble is that they don't know what to put in its on the battle-field, fled precipitately as soon as the first shot was fired. The British, having killed 1,500 of the brave Sondanese, had the meagre sat staction of rescuing seventy men belonging to the Egyptian garrison, the remainder having previously joined the rebels and aided in serving their guns. The column will return at once to Trinkitat and operate against the rebel force encamped near Suaking Another battle will probably be fought, since the horde which massacred the garrison of Sinkat has not yet been punished. While it is premature to assume that Osman Digma's power is completely broken, it is plain that the British troops have done their work thoroughly. In a military sense their conduct and achievements deserve the highest praise. Tel-el-Kebir was a well-planned, irresistible charge upon an army party was almost exactly equally divided, while of cowardly fellaheen destitute of soldierly qualities. Teb was an advance upon a superior force of fearless warriors, and the steadiness and resolute courage with which it was made were worthy of the most honorable traditions of British valor. While the English people have reason to be

proud of the superb bearing of their soldiers, they have little cause to congratulate themselves upon this victory. In its moral aspects the slaughter of 1,500 Soudanese is wholly indefensible. Why were these brave warriors killed? They had committed only one crime: they had revolted against Egyptian oppression; and that of itself was a righteons cause. The British Ministry had condoned that crime by peremptorily ordering the Egyptian officials to evacuate the country and to allow the Soudanese to govern themselves. Two months after the withdrawal of the Egyptian garrisons was proclaimed, an English army is fighting in the Soudan and punishing the rebels. Does England want the Soudan ? No; she will not have it on any terms. She is not willing to keep Lower Egypt, although she has been garrisoning it for two years, and has ascertained that it cannot be depended upon to govern itself. As for the Sondan, it is an African India, which is not worth what it will cost to conquer and hold it Has England changed its mind since January ! Is it now willing to have the Egyptian Government retain the Soudan? This cannot be; for it has been learned that Egyptian soldiers will not fight there, and that if the country is to be reconquered English soldiers must do the work. and English taxpayers must pay the bills. If, then, the Soudan is not to be regained either for England or for Egypt, why should there be any fighting? Is it in behalf of the poor Soudanese? The poor Soudanese will be satisfied if the cowardly Egyptians and the brave English ocratic majority turned around and wrote itself soldiers will only go away and leave them to What makes the position of England not only

anomalous, but positively grotesque, is the fact that, while General Graham with an army is making war in one quarter of the Soudan, General Gordon without an army has been at Khartoum proclaiming peace. What a strange sequel to the reception of the English peacemaker at the capital of the Soudan is the slaughter at Teb! General Gordon announced weeks ago a capable and trustworthy Commis- his determination to withdraw the Egyptian sion was appointed to consider the prison prob- soldiers and the Bashi-Bazonks, and to leave lem, the intention being to discover by careful othe tribes to rule themselves without melestastudy and investigation what was the wisest | tion. On the coast Osman Digma was fighting

ment of its penal institutions. By the terms of | Khartoum; and what encouragement has he received from General Graham? A battle, with 1,500 warriors slain. And General Graham, like General Gordon, is nominally carrying out the policy of the Liberal Government, which two months ago-and presumably it has not been changed-was the pacific evacuation of the Soudan!

"That the Democrats," says The Boston Post, "will raise the taruff issue in some practical shape or another we believe as well as hope." It looks at this writing as if the tariff issue in some shape, practical or otherwise, was going to raise the Democrats-raise them much as the bull was raised who attempted to buck the express train from the track.

An agreeable impression has been abroad of late that Mr. Vennor had left for the Soudan. But he turns up as usual in Montreal with some printed anticipations of March weather. It will be unusually cold during the month, and between the 8th and 10th there is to be "a storm period." As for the entire forepart of March, it will be "cold and stormy generally." It would be well if Vennor would append to each one of his prophecies some such caution as this: The prophet cannot undertake to return the confidence that may be placed in him; all faith at the risk of the owner.

" Never fear," says Mr Randall, " that we Demoerats are divided in Congress." If the damp gen-deman on top of the flag-pole who informed Noah that he didn't believe there was going to be much of a shower, could have been favored with a prevision of this remark of Mr. Randall and of the circomstances in which it was made, he doubtless would have exclaimed, "Let you and I pair off,

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Astor felt much improved yesterday. It is

ow thought that she is out of danger. Sir William Thomson's eighteen lectures at Johns Hopkins University, next October, will be on "Molecular Dynamics."

John W. Mackay, of California, came over in the Servia yesterday and went to the Hoffman House, where he refused to see any one except personal or

Sir Moses Monteflore, at ninety-nine, is England's oldest baronet, and Sir George Rose Sartorius, Admiral of the Fleet, age ninety-three, is the senior

Oscar Wilde recently delivered his one hundredth lecture since his return home from America-or rather, repeated his lecture on America the one hundredth time. His "dates are filled" for the present month, and on or about April 1 he will appear in the new rôle of a bridegroom.

Thomas Palmer, the "lumber king" Senator from Michigan, is a broad-shouldered, healthy looking man of fifty-three, with a full, not particularly in tellectual, face, a black mustache, and restless black eyes. He used to be an amateur artist. When he was in college his eyesight failed and he went to Spain for his health, with a fellow student. They went on foot all over Spain, taking pictures of interesting rains, pretty girls, etc., and thus made up a collection of pictures which the Senator still owns and prizes highly.

The great fifty-ton hammer in Krupp's works a sen gained its name "Unser Fritz," and the escription it bears, "Fritz, let fly!" in the followng manner: When, in 1877, the Emperor William visited Essen, this steam-hammer attracted his at-tention. Krupp presented to him the machinist, Fritz, who, he said, handled the hammer with such nicety and precision as not to mjure or touch an object placed in the centre of the block. The Emperor at once put his diamond studded watch on the spot indicated, and beckened to the machinist to set the hammer in motion. Fritz hesitated out of consideration for the precions object, but Kropp arged him on by saying: "Fritz, let fly "I Down came the hammer, and the watch remained untotabled. The Emperor gave it to the machinist as a souvenir, and Krupp added 1,000 marks to the present.

OMAHA, March 3.—Bishop Clarkson, of the dio-cese of Nobraska, is lying very ill at his residence in this city, from congestion of the lungs. His friends here are extremely solicitous as to the

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

CHANGES IN PRISON MANAGEMENT. General Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, banker .- We are just or place. There are 1.500 convicts in my State, Ohio; four thousand dollars per prisoner at the cutset to adopt the State account system; that is, to procure machinery, start a manuare the figures of Superintendent Brockway, of the State Reformatory at Elinira. The taxpayers of a State will not go to any see's expense, unless they can see great corresponding benealts. The politicians stand aghast when they see that their pledge involves an enormous increase of taxation, and nothing is done. As the warran or the change we must look for the effect on the convict. one half of these could be taught a trade and started in useful lives thereby, the expenditure would pay the State.

GOOD MUSICIANS PLENTIFUL. P. S. Gilmore, band leader.—It is easy to get good must class in this country. The best come from Germany and mmand from \$35 to \$100 a week. At home they receive only \$4 a week. They do not spend their money foolishly. The Italian music laus are more extravagant

THE DEMAND FOR NOVELS AND MAGAZINES. Arthur Brentano, bookseller .- We have been many years in Union Square and rents seem higher every year. Trade 1 Excellent. Our best customers are the ladies. We have orders to keep some families supplied with all the new books-I mean novels. So we absorb a good many copies of a popular work. You might say Howells's and James's sell best. We can easily dispose of an edition of 00 each of these authors. Crawford, the author of "Mr. Isaacs," seems to be growing in popular favor. We sold 1,000 copies of "Mr. Isaacs," and 800 of "To Leeward" since publication. Of the "Bread-Winners" we sold 500 in three weeks. Hawthorne's novels do not go off so fast. " Fortune's Fool" about 125. Fawcett selis

lans who want to go on the Greely relief expedition. Most of them are attracted simply by a love of adventure. Of course we cannot take them. On an expedition of this kind there should be no more non than are absolutely necessary, and every mean on board should be able, if the emergency arose, to pull his share on a steadying expedition. Captain Schler with the property of the surpression of the strain of the course of the surpression of the series of the surpression of the surpressi dging expedition. Captain Scaley with the Thetis and | tive of it I with the Bear will go shead, and the Alert will act as a reserve ship. Captain Schley has submitted to the Secrecourse will be modified by the exigencies which may arise in the Arctic. I am at work on the Bear now setting her ready. A deck-house is being greated forward and forward to the course will be modified by the exigencies which may arise and of occasional roughness of finish; but the treaty. A deck-house is being greated forward and manner, make this a few ability and forward and manner, make this a few ability and forward and manner, make this a few ability and forward and manner, make this a few ability and forward and manner, make this a few ability and forward and manner, make this a few ability and forward and manner, make this a few ability and forward and manner, make this a few ability and forward and manner, make this a few ability and forward and manner, make this a few ability and forward and forward and manner, make this a few ability and forward and few ability and f ready. A deck-house is being erected forward and the | personal resource. quarters for the men are being fitted up. The board appointed to examine her have not yet made their survey. As soon as they do it will be decided what will be done to strengthen ner. We shall take on board provisions for officers and crew sufficient to last two years. Of course we do not expect to be gone that length of time, but we must provide against possibilities.

MAKING RAILS AT SCRANTON.

R. French, railroad engineer.-The tron business is picking up a little in Pennsylvania. I have just made a trip through there. In Scranton, where I was yesterday to order rails, they have all the orders they can comfortably fill. I saw som-thing at Scranton that is now to fron manufacture-rails 120 feet long. They have a new rolling mill there which is equipped to draw rails that length. They are then out into thirty and sixty foot lengths. Sixty foot rates are a good thing on bridges. I have seen them on some of the Pennsylvania structures, but for general use they are not desirable. The expansion and contraction by heat and cold would amount to an inch in a sixty foot rail. That would be too great a break on a main line of track. The length now used is thirty feet. There is considerable saving of expense by

## THE DRAMA.

MR. MCCULLCUGH AT THE STAR. After an absence of nearly one year Mr. McCul-lough has returned to the capital, making his reentrance at the Star Theatre, last night, and presenting the character of Virginius. The house was cordial; and, upon his first entrance, the wellgraced and well-beloved actor was greeted with enthusiastic plaudits, which thus very clearly and agreeably denoted the public sense of an uncommon occasion. Such an occasion certainly it was; for Mr. McCullough, among all the tragedians now be fore the public, is the typical representative of average humanity's ideal of manly heroism-of the man who, under any and all circumstances, must inevitably act from a great, kind and pure heart, always nobly, justly, directly, and thus with the plain grandeur of simplicity; and the recurrence of this type in our dramatic art, together with the assemblage of an eager company to hall it and rejoice in it, furnish the elements of a rare and momentous event.

The conception of Virginius formed and drawn by

Sheridan Knowles is, of course, British and not Roman. The author had, manifestly, no idea of dealing with essentially Roman characteristics. He aimed at the delineation of a man, honest, brave, true, a staunch patriot and an affectionate father, That was all. There is no complexity in Firginius. There is no subtlety about him. There is no single attribute to his character that can be selected as distinctively Latin. He has neither vice nor weakness. He hates tyranny; he is loyal to friendship; he exults in the freedom and glory of the Roman people; he loves his daughter, and he can strike her dead to save her from dishonor. All this is possible in any nation of true men, and at any time. Virginius, viewed as human nature, belongs quite as much to the present as to the past. Mr. McCullough's ideal of the character was long since recognized as absolutely identical with the author's conception, from this point of view. If it is Roman to be statuesque in aspect, simple in attire, sonorous in the delivery of declamatory, rhetorical periods, and splendidly deliberate in movement, Mr. McCullough is Roman in Virginius; but, whether Roman or not, the man whom he aims to be, and whom he succeeds, pre-eminently, in being, is human-is a man of great heart and noble mind. who meets a terrible emergency with a still more terrible heroism; and this exalted ideal, all the more difficult because of its absolute simplicity, the actor has, by the delusion of his art, made actual, without the sacrifice of its poetry, and natural, without degrading it to the level of commonplace. This latter point, conspicuously shown in his per-formance last night, is the only one that lingers in memory, as suggestive of any sort of comment on sa old and well-worn theme. The chief canon and first exaction of dramatio

riticism, at the present time, appears to be that the actor must be so entirely and thoroughly an actor that he will seem to be not an actor at all. Divers writers in London, for instance, who have discussed the acting of Miss Mary Anderson, have objected to it that they are not able ever to forget that she is an actress; and they have drawn from this alleged fact the remarkable and preposterous deduction that she is deficient of dramatic ability, This idea of self-abandonment as the crown and glory of all acting, is by no means a new one; only t happens to be just now insisted upon with more than usual emphasis by a number of individuals who seem to have only recently found it out. It is the ancient doctrine of the art to conceal art. A class of the public, in all the great capitals of the world, is now very highly educated in the epicureanism of art; and this class demands, for its enjoyment of the drama, perfect machinery perfectly well employed. Its appetite, furthermore, is critical rather than sympathetic, and much more physical than spiritual. Its delight is in viviscetion. It gives far more heed to analysis of the actor than to analysis of the character that the actor has undertaken to depict, or to his method in depicting it. The question is no longer whether an actor has formed, and can present, a true ideal of an author's conception; but whether the actor, in his or her own flesh and blood, is the living reality of such and such simulated emotions. An artist who maintains the dignified reticence of a self-respecting human being, and keeps the world at arm's length, is characterized as "cold"; but the abdication of all privacy and all sanctity is " genins." Up to a certain point there is reason beneath these views; but we ought never to forget that acting, after all, is nothing more than imitation, and that imitation, if carried too far, is extremely apt to become obnoxious. After art has done its utmost there will vet always remain a realm of human feeling and oxperience too sacred for even the footsteps of art to

The beauty of Mr. McCullough's execution, in

Virginius, is that he can be natural in method, not-

withstanding the iron-bound artificiality of the tragedy in which he acts. If anywhere in the works of Sheridan Knowles there is obvious an inward impulse to dramatic expression (such an impulse, we rean, as swells and surges beneath the golden tides of Shakespeare's wonderful cloquence) we have Seventy to eighty per cent of criminals have no trade. If not been able to detect it. Those works, indeed, are full of diversified merits, and they are of great general excellence; but they seem, invariably, to have been written from mechanically, artificially, mental design. and with prodigious labor. " Virginius is a tragedy which contains several situations of great strength and beauty, arising at intervals out of a level plain of barren monotony. The central character, the lover, and old Dentatus are fully and firmly drawn; but the other figures are as inflexible as images of wood. The text offers now and then a noble passage: but most of it is strained, and certain passages of it impede the movement. The lines of cilias, "Repeats and answers, answers and repeats," etc., furnish an instance of this; and in order to estimate the element of effort it is only needful to consider such speeches as that timid outburst about "the foe" with which Virginius leaves the scene, after the lovely little episode of the betrothal. Naturalness of acting amid conditions thus comparatively rigid is an excellence difficult to sustain. The tragedy, probably, was written chiefly for the sake of its forum scene—and that, truly is grand in conception and affecting is a tragedy which contains several situations of and that, truly, is grand in conception and affecting in detail. Viewed as a whole, however, "Virgin-ins" impresses thoughtful judgment as having been off so fast. "Fortune's Fool" about 125. Fawcett sells better out of New-York. It is a curious fact that your best friends seldom call for your book. They wait for complimentary copies. The cheap libraries have a large sale but only at a newspaper profit. Anywhere from 500 to 1,500 copies of new English novels. The American magazines and reviews range in about this proportion: Cenury, 1,000 copies; Harper's, 800; Allania, 450; North American, 150. A copyright bill will be a boon to the bookseller. We are preparing to extend our business by opening a branch house in Chicago next month.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ARCTIC.

Lieutenant Emery, Communiter of the Arche steamer Rear.—You would be surprised at the number of clivil tans who want to go on the Greely relief expedition. always be remembered. Mes Viola Allen acted Virginia, and surpassed any previous representative of it that has been seen on this stage for many years. The elements of girlish innocence and feminine purity, combined with a well-sustained artlessness of diction and manner, make this a remark.

MR. BOUCICAULT.

There is never a dearth of liveliness where Mr. Boucleault is present, and the New Park Theatre, at which this emment comedian appeared, last night, in his well-known and very popular play of "The Shauge rann" is now, accordingly, a scene of public enjoy-ment. The personation of Coan needs no present description. Its drollery and its touches of pathos are in Mr. Bouelcault's happiest vein, and its view of the Irish character is much more arrecable than that which the facts of everyday life would incline the observer to entertain. An opportunity of entertaining cheerful thoughts about anything that is Irish is an opportunity not to be neglected. Mr. Boucleanit will act at the New Park Theatre during the rest of this week. His daughter, Miss Boucleanit, is a member of his company, and he is sur-

Boucleault, is a member of his company, and he is surrounded with useful performers.

After Mr. Boucleault's practised performance of Connthe interest last night maturally centred on the debutante,
Miss Langdon. This half is pretty and conjectively graceful, and moves about the stage with an ease that suggests
her Parisant training; she makes no attempt at a bro-us,
and if one were inclined to be critical abe might be considered to err in being too gracious and ladylike for the
hoydenish maid of the Connaught mountains.

Muss Nina Boucleault, a more "slip of a girl," as Conn-